disgration. Carried.
scorporate the village of Jamaica into a separate district, and establish schools therein.
revide for the erection of a bridge over the Canan-

HADLEY, of Seneca, moved a suspension of the so as to take up for its final passage, the bill to repeal of legalising the lettings of 1851. Carried, and the bill

the House then adjourned to Monday morning

THE MESILLA DISPUTE.

forficial bocuments.]

Maj. Emory's Report.

CAMP, NEAR FORT DUNCAN, Friday, Oct. 1, 1822.

I have the honor to acknowledge this day the reof your letter, inclosing me the commission of U. S.

veror for running and marking the line between the
bet States and the Republic of Mexico.

Your letter inclosing the appointment was handed me on
who of January, at Cimilanki, in Mexico, together with
the of instructions, and a copy of the instructions to
Commissioner, dated November 4, defining the daties
Surveyor, and directing to be governed accordingly,
have been hoping from that day to this to have an inview with the United States Commissioner but have
a consequence of his absence, nor have I received
communication from him whatever until the day on
bl broke up my camp at the Presidio del Norte, Aug.
I received by express a letter from him, a copy of
the berewith inclosed, by which it will be seen the arrate at El Paso on the 16th of August, and proposed to
the at this place.

of me at this place.

There are several points in those instructions, based, as here are several points in those instructions, oased, as a reason to believe, upon erroneous information consist to the Secretary; and as I believe the Commissioner, show they refer as directly as to myself, will concur me in the recommendation which I design making. It is for obvious reasons, deferred making them until his al, and shall defer doing so, with the hope of at length tog him. In the meantime, I have pushed the survey pure saing diligence and economy, and many subjects areas as closely that it is necessary for me to communicative the commissioner.

aption of a small space still to be covered between at Chizo Canon and the Rio San Pedro. On this strong Canon and the Rio San Pedro. On this two parties are now operating. One was disband-reorganized by me, in consequence of a panic which them in regard to Indians: and the other has, without few days, been surrounded by Indians, forced don the survey, retire to the hills, and send in for

either of them will have any further trouble, for all bravely and cheerfully; but if they should, it would much delay, unless a company of soldiers is held in

ovember, 1851, I found that Mr bartest and the As-Surveyor had agreed upon the initial point, 32 deg., , and that a great stone monument had been erect-rising the point and having the usual inscriptions e names of the American and Maxican Commession-stronomers and Surveyors: and, as Mr. S-lazar in-ime, this has been hastened at the urgent request of parters, Astronomer and Surveyor.

the Government as final. The official documents have been prepared for the purpose, referred to letter of appointment and instructions, never having resented, no action has been taken in the matter de-

awady signed, conjointly with him as Astronomer and saveyor, the only maps fit for signature; but he remained assing me to sign other maps which involved incidentally is initial point sgreed upon by Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Conde. R. Salarar, and Mr. Whisple, from which Col. Graham at started his survey of the river. I, therefore, on the short Angust, signed the maps according to my instructions, which the reservations contained in the paper, a copy of which is herewith sent, marked A, signed conjointly by the Salazar and myself, and the statement therein referred a setting forth on the face of the maps that it was the loundary line agreed upon by the two Commissioners, April 20, 1851."

I presume it was never intended I should give any certimate, as Astronomer and Surveyor, to the correctness of a determination of a point which had, bean determined.

I presume it was never intended I should give any certi-mate, as Assronomer and Surveyor, to the correctness of as determination of a point which had been determined in the observations of others, and without consultation or wice of mine. On the other hand I do not for a moment subt the power of the Government to instruct me on the abject, or hesitate as to my duty to obey its mandates, then I understand as requiring me only to authoriticate be initial point agreed upon by the Commissioners of the or Governments.

In reference to the importance of the point, I think it as all to state that the line agreed upon by the Commis-mer April, 1851, is about 33 minutes north of the line attended for as that laid down by Disturnell's Map, but ntended for as that laid down by Disturnell's Map, but beached about 16 minutes of arc further west; and as the lines run three degrees of longitude west, the difference of territory is 3 degrees of longitude west, the difference of territory is 3 degrees of longitude, multiplied by 33 mutes of latitude, minus 16 minutes of longitude unlitided by about 40 minutes of latitude, each having a middle stude that may be for the purpose of computation, be asserted at 32 degrees. Neither line gives us the road to hifornia, and the country embraced in the area of difference, with the exception of a strip along the Rie Grande, but nine miles long and from one to two wide, is barren, at will not produce wheat, cora grapes, trees, or anything this as food for man, or for ciothing.

Seither line will give us a channel of communication for us along the frontier, without which it is impracticable to unjuy with the 11th article of the Treaty, which engages using which is stated to the produce of Mexico.

When originally on the work, before the point was de-

United States to keep the Indians out of Mexico.

When originally on the work, before the point was demined, having a knowledge of the country from previsive comoissance, I had the honor of asking the attention your predecessor to this very subject, in a communica dated April, 1830, San Diego, California, which was beequently printed by the Senate. I then pointed out that I believe to be the only view taken of the treaty, which raid have given us the road; it being in truth the only said have given us the road; it being in truth the only said in a superseded in my command, until restored you; although Mr. Clayton the Secretary of State, had sined on my own application, to relieve me, on the send of my knowledge of the particular duties to which the sassigned.

the assigned on yeturn to the work, both Governments having one committed in the matter by the Commission, the time passed when snything could be effected with the Mexi-

a Commission.
Its not pretended that the view there taken of the treaty
we close a legal construction as that taken since, but it is
conly one which could have given us a wagon road from
Del Norte to the Facilic, by way of the Gila River,
with believed that if this point had been urged before
the best of the party had commitself, the obvious advantage to both would have sediff adoption.

d its adoption.
Mer the authority vested in me, by your letter of June
1802, I have drawn only the following drafts, amounting to nine thousand one hundred and eighty nine dol-(\$9,189.) all of which, with the exception of the last sk, for one thousand eight hundred dollars. (\$1,800.) has the tared over to the Quartermaster, T. W. Tansill, and said by him in the service of the boundary survey. 22. draft No. 1, (duplicate.) in favor of T. W.

II. Quartermaster 4,069 craft No. 3, (duplicate,) in favor of T. W.

Lindil, Quartermaster, 3-30, draft No. 4, (duplicate.) in favor of T. W. dusill, Quartermaster, 3.50, draft No. 5, (duplicate.) in favor of M. W.

Proceedings of a Convention held by Major W. H. Emery.
United States Surveyor and Astronomer and Sensor Sulezary Lorregui, Commissioner and Surveyor on the part of Mexico, and accompanying Major Emery's Report to the Department of the Interior, of October 1, 1852.

Angust 26, 1852.

Angust 26, 1852.

Angust 26, 1852.

The undersigned, in pursuance of an agreement based upon the agreement at Frontera, after several preliminary meetings, met on the 26th inst. and it was proposed by Major Emory that a record should be kept of the proceedings of the meeting, to be signed in quadrupil sate, and exchanged. Mr. Salezar stated that he designed making the same proposition.

changed Mr. Salezar stated that he designed making the same proposition.

Major Emory stated that he had received an official letter from Mr. Radzuminski, dated Angust I, stating that he had not yet completed his map from the initial point to Fronters, but would do so in a few days, (which letter was exhibited to Mr. Salezar). He has written several letters to the Commissioner and Mr. Radzimnski, and has received no communication whatever from the Commissioner, and no record of the proceedings of the joint Comission, or any other notice from the Commissioner, in reference to the boundary, except the letter of his predecessor, of which Mr. Salezar has afready been furnished a copy.

Mr. Salezar stated that he had received, the day before, the maps from El Paso, of the survey from the initial point to Frontera.

Maj. Emory having proposed to test them by astronominate that Mr. Gardiner

elsewhere.

Mr. Salezar stated that he is convinced it is not necessary to have maps signed in the field, and that if it was to be done now it is for the purpose of carrying out the agreement entered into at Frontera, for which purpose we have met here, and the maps are to be considered only as documents.

Maj. Emory stated that he had already stated he had not the records of the commission, and asked if Mr. Salezar could furnish him or show him the proceedings of the commission, fixing the initial point.

Mr. Salezar stated that he did not bring the record with him, because he did not think it necessary, but has it at El Paso, that it was signed by the commissioners, astronomers and surveyors, and secretaries on both sides, besides other witnesses, and different copies were distributed; and added that he was of opinion that, before entering into any other agreement, the one at Frontera should first be complied with, and then they should agree on other things. To carry out said object, he asked Major Emory, if he found the maps sufficiently correct, if he would mark on them the boundary line and sign them.

Major Emory answered yes: but, however doubted his authority to sign a paper when might be considered as a document affecting the boundary line, without having access to the proceedings of the joint commission, or commonicating with the commissioner. He also stated that the United States commissioner had been absent over since he had been on the work; and in making the engagements with Mr. Salezar, he made them on the supposition that the commissioner would return before the time for the consumation of those engagements.

Mr. Salezar stated that he had nothing; a do with respect

Mr. Salezar stated that he had nothing to do with respect to Major Emery's not having received communication from the United States commissioner: the initial point refer directly to the action of his predecessor, and that action cannot be officially seeing the proceedings of the commissioner.

On notion of Major Emery, the meting adjourned, to meet to morrow at 11 officers, A.M.

President out. Note Marketo, Aug. 127, 1852.

Agreeable to the adjournment of year day, the under-signed met in the quarters of Mr. Salezar.

Major Emery stated that the measurements for testing the maps had been made. The difference between the maps and the astronomical extermination is as follows.

By maps prescribed by Ar.

Difference.

Mr. Salezar stated that having himself made the measurements, he found on the maps that Frontera would fall in latitude 31 deg. 4-min. 20.4 sec., and that he had not made the measurements in longitude, not having brought the books or tables necessary; and for the same reason, the longitude which he gave for the initial point was only approximate. He also stated that he was of opinion that acthing else was to be done now except to mark the boundaries of the maps.

getter owing to the imperfect means possessed in the field of projecting maps.

Mr. Salezar stated, in reply, that he is sure that the surveys for the maps, which he had already submitted, have been with all the scientific exactness possible, that the maps could not be drawn with all care and exactness, as if they were to be submitted to the Governments; and owing to this, and the scale upon which they have drawn, he thinks the differences should not interfers with the signing and making the boundary line on them.

Major Emory stated that to avoid further discussion on the subject and to come to a final understanding, he desires to say that he has no other object than to place the work upon a basis that will ensure its accuracy, and at the

same time he believes that Mr. Salezar is actuated by the same motives, he cannot withold from observing Mr. Salezar's anxiety to have his signature addition observing Mr. Salezar's anxiety to have his signature addition to the first sheet of the series of maps presented to him for signature, which map contains indocentally the initial point. He will, therefore, in the absence of the archives of the commission, but in obselience to instructions he has received from his Government, ated November 1, 1-51, sign that map, with his cartificate attached: "The boundary line as agreed upon by the two commissioners, April 24, 1851."

He also stated, that believing as he does, that his propositions submitted July 27, 1852, which forbid the attempt to make finished maps in the field, and which made provision for the rapid survey of the line, are founded in reason; he proposition made by Major Emory, with the exception of the fourth article of the propositions of the 25th of July, 1852. These propositions are as follows:

1. It is impracticable to make finished or correct maps of a survey of great extent for signature in the field, and the astronomers and surveyors confine their mapping in the

d. From Presidio del Norte to the military colony of

Aqua Verde. th. From the military colono of Agua Verde to Lors-

Bravo.

In order to gain time and avoid difficulties, the first and last partiess shall be surveyed in detail by both parties, the second and fourth by the United States Boundary Commission, and the third and fifth by the Mexican Boundary Commission; and it shall be proper for each chief astronomer and surveyor to send with the surveying party of the other, an officer whose business it will be to make a general recombisance of the topography of the section, who shall, with his collaborator, assign the islands, subject to the total approval of the joint Commission.

The astronomical station between the Presidio del

• that approval at the joint Commission.

3. The astronomical station between the Presidio del corte and the menth of the Rice Brave, shall be as follows, 2. Agus Verde, or the menth of the Pecos. Eagle Pass, reco.: Matan cras, month of the Ric Grande, and such becomes other points as the progress of the survey may show to be

G. CLISTON GARDNER, PELIPE DE TTURBIDE.

Governor Lane's Manifesto.

spect due your elevated position.

The mere fact, without any other reason, that the President and Congress of the United States have disapproved and repudiated the provisional boundary line which has been run from the Kio Grande to the Gila, is of itself an ample justification of the act of the government of New-Mexico in promulgating the proclamation of the 19th inst., and the want of special instructions from Mexico does not in the alighest degree invalidate this official act. Whether and the want of special instructions from Mexico does not in the alighest degree invalidate this official act. Whether start No. 5, (duplicate,) in favor of M. W.

1 lave the honor to be your obedient sevent,
W. H. EMORY, Brovet Major, U. S. A.

2 communication of Major Emory's is found in Senste Ex. Docu
3, No. 34, Size Congress. 14: Session, at page 34, A.c.

Your excellences will allow me to state that the civil dis-cord which unhappily now predominates in the Mexican Republic, is a cause of sorrow and not of rejoicing for the government and the majority of the nation of the United States. In lieu of desiring the ruin of your country, they anxiously desire the integrity, prospertly and felicity of Mexico, with free trade and friendly relations. They covet no territory justly belonging to you; and if such were the case your excellencies are well aware how easy it would be for them to acquire it. The proclamation already referred for them to acquire it. The proclamation already referred to has been published with an imperious conviction of day, and after legal and competent connects; and it being the obligation of each one to whom it is directed to obeging the control of the configuration of each one to whom it is directed to obegin mandates, any failure to comply therewith might being upon the guilty the penalty of the law. This important fact should be made known to the inhabitants of the distriction direction for if I may venture an opinion, they are ill advised as to their duries and rights.

A copy of the proclamation has been former to the distriction of the distriction

in swestion, for if I may venture an opinion, they are ill advised as to their duties and rights.

A copy of the proclamation has been forwarded to Gen Trias. Civil and Military Governor of Chihuabua, begging him to order a provisional delivery of the territory in question. Other copies have also been forwarded to the President of the United States, and to the commander of the regular troops in this territory.

It is not for me to forestall the decision of the President of the United States in the premises, but your Excellencies knew, before the publication of the proclamation, the conduct that would be followed by the unitary commandant of this department. The course of his successor may be widely different.

It is not my duty as Governor of this Territory to enter into any discussion as to the points involved in this question of limits, but as your Excellencies have introduced some of these points in your communications, it might perhaps be construed into a want of courtesy on my part were I not to refer to the same.

Your Excellencies have affirmed that the southern boundary line of New Mexico, twenty-two miles north of the provisional line of Mr. Bartlett, while a decree of the Mexican Congress fixes the line at El Paso, this decree has never, to my knowledge, been revekted.

In your communications your Excellencies frankly admit

Teked.

In your communications your Excellencies frankly admit that Chilaushua never exercised its jurisdiction over the territory in dispute, before the running of Mr. Bartlett's line notwithstanding it was entreated by the inhabitants so to do. And why did it not exercise its jurisdiction? I will enswer for your Excellencies. It was because it was welknown that the territory belonged to New Mexico, and not of Chilaushua.

o Chihushua.

The error committed by Mr. Bartlett, when he determine the said line, induced Chihuahua into ecror, and it is not incumbent upon Chihuahua to correct it.

There annex a copy of the decree for your information

DECREE BEARING DATE JULY 27, 1124. The Sovereign Courses of the United Sta

blows of the province of Chihuahna will contain every letter on the straight lines drawn from east to west reliage known as Peac del Norte, on the one sidetion which it has atways had, and the haddeneds of his direction of Durango, with its respective appute

This degree fixes the boundary between Chihushua and New Mexice, and I am fully convinced that the jurisdiction of EI Paso did not extend as far up as the head of the const. consequently it will be apparent to your Excellences that the provisional line which I have seeght to establish, as north of the boundary laid down by the decree. And when I designated it as I did, I acted in conformity with the generous disposition of the citizens of the United States, leaving to the town of El Paso its authority over the canal, which is a matter of cital impertance to the interests of the said town.

I have conceded so much as to propose, as a provisional becausery line, a starting point above the canal.

I adout that the boundary line as it is laid down on Disturnell's map, fixes the limits north of the line laid down in the decree will there is a little chance that it should go as far as

give over the same, the fault of this irreparable loss

authority ever the same, the fault of this irreparable loss would be imputable to yourselves, and not to the Government of the United States.

Your Excellences affirm that the line now existing has been run in conformity with the provisions of the treaty of peace, that it has been duly ratined by the United States, and that the forritory situated south of it has been formally delivered by the competent authorities of the United States.

In all these statements your Excellencies will pardon nea if I assure you that you are entirely in error, and I beg hat you will allow me to introduce the testumony of Mr. commissioner Bartlett himself, in order that your Excelences may see that it was illegally recognized by him and

to Mexican Commission.

In a dispatch of Mr. Bartlett, directed to the Secretary of tate at Washington, under date of May, 1851, that gentle-

State at Washington, under date of May, 1851, that gentlement says.

"In combining with the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the presence of the surveyor is necessary in this matter-indust of fixing the initial point on the life transite." The absence of hir Gray pisced me in a vary felleate position—one, too, the more perplexing from the fact that the said treaty expressly declares that the surveyor in chief too less than the commissioner's shall be appointed by the government, and not not remain an exercise of a continue provision in the fact and in provision to accept the same or provision. In addition, the present care. I have not been empowered to appear a person to acc yet less sources. This difficulty was expressed to the Mexicas Commissioner, who stated in reply that all the arrangements had been made for the part to present with the work, and that be trusted that we would proceed in conforming therewise. Institute that the world proceed in conforming therewise, the stated that we would proceed to conforming therewise. Provides the proportion of the grant of the same and the force of most like the place of the part of the same and that Government, consent to this arrangement, so in this express of the same and the government, consent to this arrangement, and selected Mr. Are Wingley to perform the duties of Acting Same and selected Mr. Are Wingley to perform the duties of Acting Same and the same and the contract.

Four Excellencies will, from this extract, perceive that Mr. Commissioner Bartlett sineerely admitted a tetal want for power to appoint Mr. Lieut. Whipple Surveyor in place of Mr. Surveyor Gray may, further, that this measure on his part was only taken for the sake of expediency. From the at most necessarily result that the boundary line which was atterwards run, under the direction of Mr. Lieut. Whipple, as Acting Surveyor pro two of the United States, was a line merely of convenience, or, in other words, subject to as Acting Surveyof fro lew of the tinted States, was an emersive of convenience, or, in other words, subject to approbation or replanation of either or both Mexico line I misel States and that it has been revoked by the er. I shall prove to your Excellencies. The initial or tog point was laid in front of this town April 24, 1851, Mr. Gray did not come within the dis rict until some

and Mr Gray did not come within the district than some time after. On the rath day of July Mr. Gray protested, in writing, against this pent as it had been full down, as also against the line which had been run to the west from said point, as the ground of there having been committed gross and pal-pable error—and he insisted that the error should be cor-rected, or that operations should be suspended until deci-sive instructions should be received. With both of these reasonable propositions Mr. Bartlett refused to comply. The initial point is situate at thirty-three degrees twenty-two infrures, while Mr. Gray insisted that it should be laid about thirty degrees more to the south—that is to say, two increases, while Mr. Gray insisted that it should be laid about thirty degrees more to the south—that is to say, at about thirty one degrees fifty two minutes, which point is situate about eight inlies north of the town of El Paso. Vory Excellencies will allow me to annex a portion of Mr. Gray's energetic protest against the provisional line of Mr.

Notified:

"And now Mr Eartlett, having supressed my views on this miner, and seeing that I am the Surveyor regularly commissioned by the United States to asset you and excepted with you. I would salves an immediate supressed of the work now going on about the line which the Newloan officers are running, and that you inform them that the sid determination with regard to that hee may vary through the want of the confirmation and assett of your collesque.

"I hope that my reasons will be clear sed conclusive with regard to therrae position of the Southern line of New Mexico, and shall feed they are used to the confirmation of the southern line of New Mexico, and shall feed they are used to the confirmation of the line; but it is the day of yourself and myself, and I also view it in the same light with regard to the Mr. xican Commissioner.) If we have gone wrong, or committed any error from a want of the necessary information, or from any other came, and have become convinced of the same, to consider ourselves been the correct it.

and have become constructed to the correct of the correct of give responsibility that we have upon us. The is a serious and give responsibility that we have upon us. The loveriments have placed their rights in our hands, that we might we them legally, and according to the dictates of our conscience, is confident that the principles of the Mexican officers, as well accepted it one which they appear to have adopted in their incress with us, will induce them to rectify any missike into which may have failed. occurse with me, with moure been as the may have failed they may have failed.

"In the attention which I have given to this boundary matter, I have not considered the value of one portion of secretory more than another. I think that the Mexican representatives have acted like-

on the contrary I have found myself exposed to the demon-strations of an overbearing and absurd heatility. One of its officers, too, in the unnatural garb of a beliger-ent minister of God had the impudence to come to this city during my absence, and to profer barbaric threats against my person, in the event of my entering the disputed territory, while, were I to show my face there, this unwor-thy disciple of Christ would be the first to fly or to invoke

by eaching of his cloth.

From the past let us judge of the future. There being ut few persons on either side of the Kio Grande capable f translating English into Spanish, or rice verso, and by out, your Excellencies will do me the favor to transmit this or manufeation to his Excellency Gen. Trias, who, I am led, is a man of high intelligence, and a stateman of much sciencion. Instinction.

Hegging your Excellencies to accept the assurance of my high regard, I remain. &c.

(Signed.) WM. Can Lane, Governor of the Territory of New Mexico. THE PACIFIC RAILROAD Capt. Guanison's Exploring Expedition.

Captain J. W. Gunnison, who, with his surveying party, has been in our city for several caps past, making some of his final arrangements for his departure to the line assigned him, left Kansas, and will be on the plains about the 25th of

is month. The route which Captain Gunnison has been directed to The route which Captain founds on has been directed to expiore and examine is that which has usually received the name of the Central route, and is to some extent the same which has been traversed by Col. Fremont, and is so highly extelled by Mr. Beston. Its line follows the course of the Karssa by the Smoky Hill fork of that river to near its source; thence across to the Arkaness, and up the bank of scurre, thence across is the Arasissa and ap the bank of the literians, a confinent of that river, to its source in the membrain range called Sangre de Cristo, where it is sup-posed a pass suitable for the railroad may be found South of those known as Robidoux and Williams passes. At the west movile of this pass is Fort Massachusetts, established there last year by Co. Summer, near one of the small tribu-taries of the Rice del Norte, known as the Triuchara. From the state of the Rice del Norte, known as the Triuchara. From the point occupied by this fort, the party may course down the point occupied by this fort, the party may course down the Trinchurs, strake the Del Norte near the Conejos, an-other little stream which empties into the Del Norte from the West, and it possible traverse the country North of the misrayer San Juan, which flows into the great Colorado of the West. The choice of this route is recommended by the great

The choice of this route is recommended by the great saving of distance it effects over that toward the north, through the Co-cha to pe pass. If however, the San Juan can off should not be deemed practicable, the party will proceed through the pass known as Coo chat to pe. Having gene through this defile, their course will lie west to the waters of Grand and Green rivers. These rivers, which are large, form the Colorado. After crossing Grand river, the course will lie southwestwardly to the old Spanish trail from Abiquin, which will be followed westwardly till it sticks Green river, at a crossing not far above the innestrikes Green river, at a crossing not far above the jun tion of Grand and Green rivers. Thence a course will be followed, south of the Spanish trail, still westwardly, to the Vegas: I Santa Clara, which is the furthest westerly point en braced in Capt Gunnison instructions. From Santa Clara the survey will be extended northwardly to the great Sait Lake, embracing an examination of the country sur rounding a famens spring, known as the Ojo de San Jose and the borders of the Little Salt Lake. From the Grea Lake t will be continued eastwardly to the range intains in which are the South pass, and a pass south thence down the Platte it known as Stanbury's pass, and then river to Council Bluffs on the Missouri. It was on a part of this route that Col. Fremont, in 1848.9.

met with a terrible disaster, losing all his animals and one-third of his mer, who perished of starvation and the in-tense cold of the mountainous region into which they had been mid-field.

whe inhabit it. With some prices where the standing in the topographical corps.

Mr Kerne was with Col Fremont in his expedition to the head waters of the Del Norte, already mentioned, and has, of course, a vivid recollection of certain portions of this line. He has been across to California through Walk-

weight up the field notes and the preparation of the map will develve on him.

Messes. Peters and Homans are both good civil en-giteers. Dr. Scheel comes highly recommended to Capt. Gurnison by Drs. Engelman and Winliamns, as a student moder Liebig, and well qualified for the station assigned to him. Mr. Creutzeldt was with Col. Fremont, and is just

toutes have fair play.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune
SUNCIPHANNAH DEPOT, June 18, 1851—11 o'clock, P. M.
Our village is in mourning. While I write the mourners are coming from the Summit and traveling the streets. The wall of those who have lost friends and

relatives by the sad accident is heart rending. This evening between 7 and 8 o'clock engine No. 58—an old eightwheel driver, used in helping the freight trains over the hill, exploded in the rock-cut between

Catharine O Leary wife of a laborer residing at Summit, had her head blown off, and limbs broken. The hair lay scattered all around, and the bare tendous of the neck were exposed. She was a native of Ireland.

Catharine Slattery, a resident of Summit, had her limbs breken, and portions of them scattered on either side of the read. Her head was also blown off.

besides, a compound fracture of the right thigh, accompanied with awful laceration of the flesh and protusion of the bone. She was removed to the Kirk Hoose, Susquehanna, where she lay jesterday evening, under the care of Dr. Field, of Fhiladelphia. The Doctor entertained some slight hopes of her recovery at that time. Mrs. Collins is a native of Ireland, and has one child.

Eliza Steddard—unmarried—had her left arm cut off, near the she udder, the limb lay near Mr. Arnold's head, When Miss Stodcard was taken up, the first words she spoke, were, "find my arm, if you can." She was carred to the cottage of Mr. John Honan, near by, where a very excellent amputation of the stump was performed the same excellent amputation of the stump was performed the same evening, by Drs. Jackson and Smith, of Susquebanna She was easier last evening. Miss Stoddard is from the county of Clare, Ireland, and resided with her brothers, a

Gilbert Hill, the freman, was badly scalded, but had none of his limbs broken. He was removed to the house of the late Mr. Arnold, where he lay last evening in a state of

delirium.

Arnold, son of the decs ased Engineer, aged about 11 years, was slightly scaled, and appears to have received a concursion of his brain from the shock. The lad always speaks of a fifty cent piece which he lost at the time. It was thought that he might recover.

Besides this shocking array, it is almost certain that many persons were blown into the river, but it was carefully searched yesterday and none were found.

However, as the current is very rapid at this point, it is considered that the fragments of this persons were carried away. No person came to Susquehanna yesterday in search of relatives, and this point must remain in doubt until after the news of the calamity is widely circulated.

The concussion of the sorrouncing air, caused by the ex-

The concussion of the surrounding air, caused by the ex-plosion, was so powerful that three Irish laborers who were at work near the Susquehanna River, were hurled into the

at work near the Susquehanna River, were huried into the water by its force.

A gold ring was found near the river in the evening, and Mr. Egerston found a piece of coin lying upon the road Mr. Arnold's gold watch was also found, uninjured, at a considerable distance from his body.

The cause of the accident cannot in all probability be ascertained. Arnold the Engineer, had the reputation of being a careful and strictly temperate man. Three gauges of water were in the botter at the time she left the station, was an angine which has been in constant use three or of water were in the botter at the time she left the station, be was an engine which has been in constant use three or four years. Yesterday she was in the shop for repairs of smoke pipe. A post mortem examination has been held by Justice Seymour. Verdict—Death by accidental explosion of boder of ergine 5s. No blame attached to any person driving the machine, nor could it be seen that the boder was in any way defective. Yours, LEON P. HIMAS.

THE HARTFORD BIBLE CONVENTION. TRINITY COLLEGE, June 17, 1853.

Siz: A series of uncontradicted assertions, no matter from whom coming, is always tizely to be influential. In The Teacune of the 14th inst., a communication appeared from Mr Augustus O. Moore, making, with commendable point, edness, the charge against the Students of Trinity College, of having originated the disturbances which caused th unsatisfactory disselution of the late Bible Convention. To the citizens of Hartford, among whom Mr. Moore is known, a denial of the truth of his assertions would be superfluous. I beg a short space in The Tribune, however, for the purpose of commenting upon that gentleman's "facts," with a view chiefly, to show those who know nothing of the circumstances of the case than what is con tained in the letter alluded to, how truthful is the saying

been misled.

Capt. Gunrison's party consists of the following persons:
Capt. J. W. Christon's Depergagibilities.
Lieut. E. G. Beckwith. Commissary and Quarter-master.
R. N. Kerne. Topographer and Draftsman.
J. H. Peters, T. L. Homans, Assistant Engineers.
Dr. Scheel Surgeon. Chemist and Mineralogist.
Frederick Creutzfedlt. Botanist and Mineralogist.
James A. Snyder, Assistant Draftsman.
At Westport the party will be joined by an escort from Fort Leavenworth. of thirty of the mounted rifles, under command of Capt. Morris.
From the composition and organization of this corps, there is reason to expect that the route assigned to it will be faithfully examined and fully described. Capt. Genrison was associated with Capt. Stansbury in the party which was occupied in the examination of the Salt Lake

Mr. Moore says one of the stadents used a sword case. This also is untrue. Had he seepace read "dree" for "used," charity would suggest the possibility of there having been some mistake Mr. M. may have seen a naked sword blade in the hand of one of the students, and if he did so a regard for truth should have prompted him to state the fact. But the sword was neither drawn nor used if the case was simply this—during the confusion, at one time prevalent in the Hall, the Mayor seized the end o, a stick carried by a student, and in the affort to regain to he sword very naturally came out so that in reality the Mayor was as much concerned in the transaction as any one size, it is also stated in Mr. M.'s communication that "the mob recognised and jeered Mr Garrison as be passed. The too, I pronounce untrue and the opinion is here on real that had Mr. G. dared to pass through the crowd on that occasion, it is not unlikely your telegraphic columns of the near morning, would have chronicled a transaction akin tolly is law.

It is plan from fines uning that a result of the misrepresented facts, whether wilfully or not is best an to himself, though quits satisfactorily so to a large class the citizens of Harrford. And the above are the "far appen which he relies as evidence to show the injustice the resolution "denying that he students of Trinity Collac can be charged with the disturbance." It was poor point for Mr. Moore to disprove his own assertions.

W. F. S.

FREE AND SLAVE PRODUCE.

Tests Pidice of The Tribuse:
Six-I was rejoiced to learn from a communication in your
papers of Monday, that there is such a society as the "Free Juce Association of Friends," who determine no long se to aid Slavery by purchasing slave grown products. I had supposed that many of the "Society of Friends" acted upor this principle, but was not aware that an active asso-

a few suggestions, not only to them, but to all of you readers, who view slavery as an abomination.

A few persons, ceasing to use slave-grown products may be right in itself, but will have very lettle effect. The great point is to rander the use of such products unnecessary, by ausing a supply of the same thing, without slave labor.

England is already looking toward Asia and Africa for Cotton, with a prosper tof favorable results. From her free West Indies she obtains a partial supply of Sugar. Now the trouble is the caps are of procuring free grown preducts. The slave-holders laugh in their sleeves at the feeble at

to be invested, and probably for many years immense sums sacrificed—for "it is the first step that costs." Some English capitainsts have taken hold of the subject in earnest, and I was glad to see that Mr. and Mrs. Stowe gave true prominence to the matter there. It seems to be understood by all that without coffor growing slavery must go down.

Have the Free Produce Association turned their attention to Flax as a substitute for Cotton. It is now demonstrated that Linen can be produced for about the same cost as Cotton Goods, at the ordinary prices of Cotton. Would it not be well for the officers of the Free Produce Association to look into this. You could no doubt put them on the way to obtain the requisite information. They will find that the people of this country are more extensively cottomized than they are aware of, by having Cotton in their Woolen goods, at the rate of about 73 to 80 per cent, and they will learn probably that Flax, as prepared now in the Western part of this State, would have answered the purpose far better. The quantity of Cotton used for mixing with Wool, to its great detriment, in the United States, probably exceeds 30,000 bales, and I would suggest to the Association to bring the facts bearing upon this matter before the public, with the view of canaing a substitution of Flax in place of Cotton in our Woolen factories.

Association to bring the facts bearing upon this matter before the public, with the view of causing a substitution of Flax in place of Cotton in our Woolen factories.

Then as to Sugar—can there be nothing done to secure the production of sugar without alave labor? There ought to be societies established for the propagation of sugar maple trees, if no other means can be adopted, for obtaining free grown sagar. The most horrible aspect of Shavery is presented on the sugar plantations, and since lately perusing authentic documents on the subject—to horrible is the cruelty and ascribee of human life in that husiness—so calculating and cold blooded the murder of a portion of the slaves on sugar plantations—equal to all the increase, and 2½ per cent beside—it has seemed to me that eating sugar, thus produced, was like sharing in a murder-er's booty. It slicks in my throat, and tastes of blood. I feel strongly tempted to forege its use altogether. It may be a singular fancy of mine, but it seems to be that no right feeling person can peruse the horrible and authentic details turnished by the Key to Uncle Tom, without affecting his raste for sugar very materially.

Now the question is, must this submission to Slavery be continued? I ask for information, and who will be so likely to be able to furnish the information as a society organized for the promotion of the use of Free Produce? If they have not examined the whole subject, they certainly should do so.

Why should not a joint stock company be established for opening a Beet Sugar plantation? Let the shares be amail, and let it be under a Board of Directors of practical burness men, most of whom would give it their attention gratuitously, and a great many would take shares with the view of helping along a good cause. Such an enterprise ought not to fall upon any one man. For a while, losses might be expected, but if it be a good business in France, why not here? All the skill, machinery, and information can easily be obtained by the society's correspondents in Franc

be had, and goods made from Free grown Cotton. I think many would be willing to pay more for these articles than for those now in market. We could use them with more confort. They would do us more good. Our sugar would not turn bitter in our stemachs. We could put on a clean shirt without rathesting that we had in its purchase aided is support of Slavery, though very indirectly and renotely.

I should think that by this time the Abelitionists would

I should think that by this time the Abolitionists would be almost sick of depending upon "moral sassion" to find duce slavehelders to do justice and love morey. Everything must yield to their cupidity. They will give up their slaves when they can no longer work them to a profit, and not before. When the world learns to do without their Cotton. Sugar and Rice, or which will amount to nearly the same thing—when so few of these articles are wanted as to bring down the prices below the cost of production, they will emancipate their slaves, for self-protection. Let the good time hasten! We believe a Beet Sugar manufactory might and should be attempted forthwith, if only as an Agricultural experiment. Stolen Labor, where circumstances conspire to drive it up to the full measure of its ability, and beyond, as on sugar plantations, is probably

sey, if well drained, subsoiled and fertilized, would prove profitable, after the cost of the first step had been surmounted. As to Flax, Cotton, Linen, &c., there has been more cry than wool, so far. We hope to be able to announce some decisive results soon. A good many intelligent and energetic men are at work on Flax in one quarter and another, and they are turning out a very good fiber: but how extensively and how cheaply this deponent

cheaper than Free; and yet we believe that the Beet

culture for sugar, on the mellow red lands of New-Jer-

saith not-as yet. Hypnophonia.- The Cincinnati Gazette refers to the fact that the number of reported cases of hydrophobia has been unusually large the present season, and comments on the subject as follows:

menta on the subject as follows:

"Now that public attention has been called to the subject of hydrophobia, it may interest some to know that an ingenious theory is held by some medical men, which rejects the idea that the madness of the bider hw any effect on the madness of the bitten, and affirms that hydrophobia is as likely to result from the bitten for a dog in perfect health, as from one that is mad. Their chief reasons are, that the effects of all other poisons are certain and determinate—no other poison can be received into the system with impanity—yet hundred of persons have been bitten by dogs unquestionably mad, and no evil effects have followed. Instances have been known where a score of persons have been hit severally by the same dog, and only one has been affected by hydrophobia. So also many persons have died from hydrophobia where the animals by whom they were bitten were never known or even suspected to be mad. Other poisons have a specific time within which their operation begins and ends—in hydrophobia there is no such definite period—in some cases the effect shows itself immediately—in others not till the lapse of months and even diately-in others not till the lapse of months and even

yesrs.
"Ten animals—the dog, wolf, for and cat; the horse, ass, mule, cow, sheep and pig—are all which are said to be susceptible of this disease, while the first four only are said to be able to communicate it. These four have teeth of a similar form, capable of making a deeply punctured would.
"From these facts, the conclusion has been drawn that From these facts, the conclusion has been drawn that

"From these facts, the conclusion has been drawn that hydrophobia is a species of tetanus, resulting from the nature of the wound, and not from any poisson injected into it. Tetanus, or lock jaw, often results from a wound made by a pointed instrument, like a nail, in the hand or foot, and the same result has followed other injuries to the nerves. The two diseases seem to bear a general resemblance. Both are spasmodic, both affect the muscles of the throat, and both are attended with the same great excitement of the nervous system.

orroom system.

"The above is a brief symposis of the opinions of some ingenious members of the medical profession, which, if established, would go far to diminish the terror which is now feit whenever a person is injured in any way by the bite of

CAMP OFFOSITE PRESIDIO DEL NORTE, ?

10 Freetera.
Maj. Emory having proposed to test them by astronomical determinations, Mr. Salezar proposed that Mr. Gardner should do so, but stated that he considered them drawn suf-

should do so, but stated that he considered them drawn safficiently correct to answer the purpose for which they are to be signed.

Maj. Emory stated that he had finished the survey to the canon below this place; but no presentable map is made. A rough map has been made as tar as a point three miles above this place; but the only draughtsman employed by him left the work without previous actice. He tainks the attempt to make finished or correct maps in the field idle. It has never been attempted before on a large scale, except on this survey, where the facilities are necessarily less than elsewhere.

Latitude of initial point, by Mr. Salezar.....327 22 00"
Latitude of Fronters by Major Emory......31 40" 44"

a survey of great extent for signature in the field, and the astronomers and surveyors confine their mapping in the field to the surveys of the islands, and such other localities as may be of a character as to create a doubt as to which nation they belong.

2. Notwithstancing that the surveys of several perions of the Kio Brave, from the lightly point to its mouth, have been completed, both parties shall proceed hencestorward, so that the work along the whole extent of the Kio Brave shall be divided in the following mortions, viz.

shall be divided in the following portions, viz :—

ist. From the initial point to the colony of San Igascio.

2d From the civil colony of San Ignacio to Preside del

do.

5th. From Leredo to Matamoras.

6th and last. From Matamoras to the month of the Rio

the cessary.

4 To meet at Eagle Pass on the 1st January, 1853; or if convenient to both parties, at Matameras.

In place of the 4th atticle, Mr. Salezar proposed that, being obliged to return to hi Pass, we should settle by correspondence the next place and time of meeting.

Major Emery assented and the meeting adjourned.

(Signed)

W. H. Enory.

John Salezar y Lannage.

True copy of the original

(Signed)

G. Cliston Galeane.

To their Excellencies Mearrs Antonio Joques and Thomas Zulangu, Gentlensen of the State of Chinahada. El Para. Gentlensen of the 19th instant, with all the respect due your elevated positions, and the importance of the said communication of your excellencies, under date of the 19th instant, with all the respect due your elevated positions, and the importance of the said communication.

when it is five should have to suspend for a time, the work on our portion of the line, by trason of a difference of opinion, or any other cases, we may go on and determine some other nart, so that, in case we should not agree as to the conthern boundary line, and about, therefore, have

I might, in truth, moreover add, that even though this line had be en drawn in conformity with the Treaty of Peace, (and no one, how-were during and regardless of faith, would venture to affirm it.) still, the Government of the United States having refused to recognize this line, this of the liftingoes upon every efficer civil and military, and upon every citizen of this Territory, the obligation of folfollowing a line of conduct consistent with that resolution. I am well aware that in other places, other opinious have been entertained and and adopted as the basis of official contract, and it is a singular fact, that the good inhabitants of the Territory in dispute should have been informed of this circumstance before it reached my ear.

I have designated as provisional the line now existing from the Ro Grands to the Gilla; and, in my opinion, it is nothing more. It was run, 22 posts, by Mexico, with the ser the of Mr. Commissi ner Bartlett against the con-